

Drug Court Statistics 1996 – 2007	From Inception of Program to 6/30/07
Totals represent all programs statewide	
Amount of Court Obligations Paid	\$2,238,337
Number of Participants Accepted	6,452
Number of Participants Who Graduated	2,148
Number of Drug-Free Babies Born	326
Number of New Felony Charges	279
Number of New Misdemeanor Charges	744
Number of Participants Terminated	2,642
Number of Participants Administratively Discharged	285
Number of Participants on Probation	5,355
Number of Participants on Diversion	1,724
Fiscal Year 2007 Participant Profile July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007 59% Male 41% Female 69% entered program through probation track 31% entered program through diversion track	
Average Age of Participants 18 - 25 years old 30% 46 - 55 years old 7% 26 - 35 years old 42% 55+ 0.5% 36 - 45 years old 21%	
Average number of participants per month = 1,800 Average time to complete 3 phases of program = 15 months	

Drug Court Administrative Staff
Administrative Office of the Courts, Frankfort

Connie M. Payne, General Manager
 Connie Neal, Assistant General Manager
 Doreen Cornelius, Regional Supervisor
 Ken Creekmore, Regional Supervisor
 Gayle Harvey, Regional Supervisor
 Lucy Letton, Regional Supervisor
 Lora McCarty, Regional Supervisor
 Tina Messer, Regional Supervisor
 Phyllis Teeters, Regional Supervisor
 Sue Yates, Regional Supervisor
 Ginny Holt, Administrative Support Supervisor
 Pat Brown, Administrative Support
 Julie Laytart, Administrative Support

Drug Court Works!

Drug Court is a shining example of Kentucky’s success in specialty courts. Instead of spending time in jail, eligible participants complete a substance abuse program supervised by a judge.

Since the Kentucky Court of Justice began implementing Drug Court in 1996, over 2,000 participants have graduated from the program. Because of the focus on rehabilitation, Drug Court graduates are more likely to return to productive lives where they stay gainfully employed, pay child support and meet other obligations.

By July 2007, funding was available for the 43 judicial circuits in Kentucky that did not have funding. To reach this important milestone, Chief Justice Joseph E. Lambert and the Court of Justice have collaborated with legislators, judges, law enforcement officials and local prosecutors. Kentucky’s war on drug abuse gains new momentum every time Drug Court expands into new counties.

Kentucky Drug Court: Saving Costs, Saving Lives



Kentucky Drug Court
 Administrative Office of the Courts
 100 Millcreek Park
 Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
 502-573-2350 • 800-928-2350
www.courts.ky.gov



Kentucky
 Drug
 Court:
 Saving
 Costs,
 Saving
 Lives



What is Kentucky Drug Court?

Structure of the Drug Court Program

PHASE 1 4-8 Weeks	PHASE 2 8-12 Months	PHASE 3 3-5 Months
1 court status session per week Minimum 3 drug screens per week 3 treatment sessions per week Minimum 1 contact with staff per week Enroll in a self-help program, such as NA/AA Demonstrate initial understanding of substance abuse treatment Obtain employment, training or education	1 court status session every other week Minimum 2 drug screens per week 2 treatment sessions per week Minimum 1 contact with staff per week Attend self-help programs each week Demonstrate understanding of recovery principles Maintain employment or education	1 court status session every 3 weeks Minimum 1 drug screen per week 1 treatment session per week Minimum 1 contact with staff per week Attend self-help programs each week Demonstrate understanding of recovery lifestyle Maintain employment or education

Drug Court provides intensive supervision and drug abuse treatment for drug offenders in the local community.

Drug Court holds drug offenders accountable for their actions.

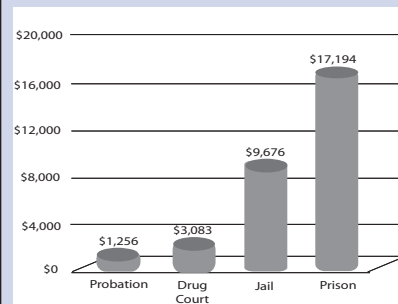
All graduates must complete Drug Court aftercare.

Drug offenders remain in Drug Court for a minimum of one year as they progress through three program phases which focus on:

- Accountability and responsibility
- Employment and productivity
- Rehabilitation and recovery
- Community service

Cost Comparison of Criminal Justice Alternatives for Drug Offenders

Average Per Capita Cost of Correctional and Court Programs in Kentucky



Managing the drug offender in the community through Drug Court costs much less than sending a person to jail or to prison.

One year in Drug Court costs the state less than one-third the cost of one year in jail.

One year in Drug Court costs the state less than one-fourth the cost of one year in prison.

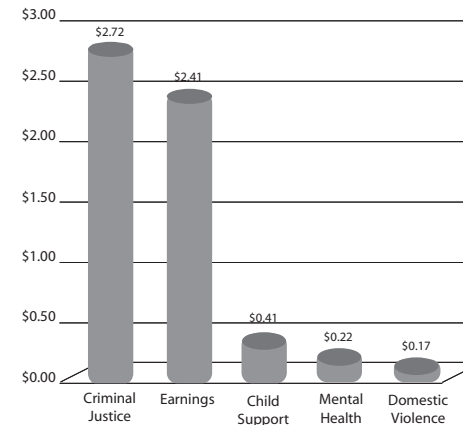
Costs Saved Through Drug Court Graduates

Drug Court Provides Strong Return on Investment

For every dollar spent on Drug Court graduates, the state saves \$2.72 on what it would have spent on incarcerating these individuals.

The greatest return on investment, however, comes from “avoided” costs. For every dollar spent on Drug Court costs, \$5.58 is returned in savings from increased child support payments, a decrease in domestic violence incidents and traffic accidents, and a reduction in the use of mental health services and public assistance.

Drug Court graduates also experience increased earning potential, which results in \$2.41 returned for every dollar spent on Drug Court costs.

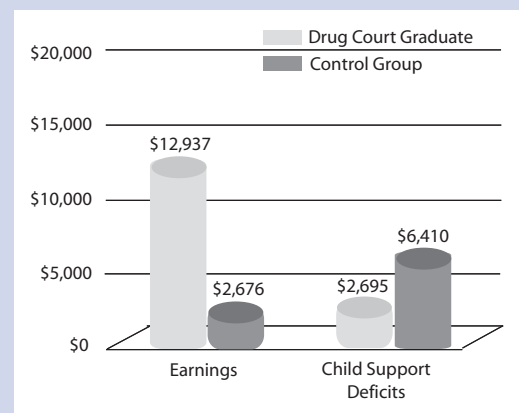


Productivity of Drug Court Graduates

Earnings and Child Support Deficits 12 Months After Drug Court Graduation

Drug Court graduates had higher employment rates and earned significantly more from work in the year after completing Drug Court.

Drug Court graduates owed significantly less child support one year after Drug Court than offenders on regular probation.



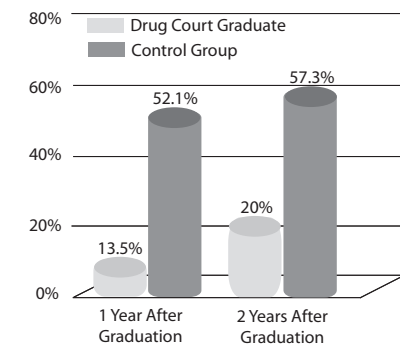
Drug Court Reduces Recidivism

When compared to drug offenders on regular probation, Drug Court graduates:

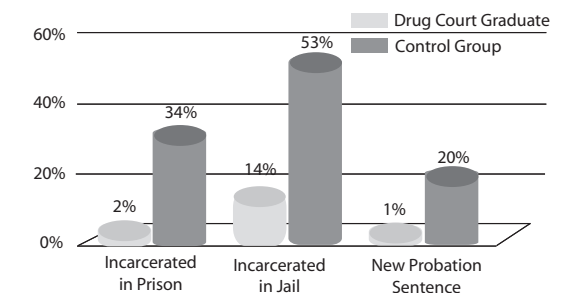
- ✓ Receive significantly fewer new felony and misdemeanor charges and convictions.
- ✓ Are much less likely to have their probation revoked, resulting in incarceration.
- ✓ Are much less likely to receive a new charge that could result in new convictions.

New Convictions and Incarcerations for Drug Court Graduates vs. Control Group

Drug Court graduates are less likely to reoffend than individuals on probation who did not participate in Drug Court.



Drug Court graduates are less likely to receive new convictions that result in incarceration or a new probated sentence.



Statistics are based on the 2004 Statewide Evaluation conducted by the University of Kentucky Center on Drug and Alcohol Research.